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PONDEROSA PINE BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

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THE NATURAL RANGE OF PONDEROSA PINE

(From USDA Misc. Pub. No. 287, "The Distribution of Important Forest Trees of the United States" by E. N. Munns. April 1938.)

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INTRODUCTION

Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa Laws.), the most widely distributed of the commercially valuable western North American pines, has been the object of much attention among foresters, lumbermen, botanists, entomologists, pathologists, and wood technologists. It is one of the principal soft-textured pines in the United States. In fact, the cut of ponderosa pine amounts to more than two-thirds of the total production of "soft pine." Because ponderosa pine is economically so important, and occurs over such a wide geographic range, much has been written about it. This bibliography represents an attempt to compile references to published material concerning the species.

Foresters and lumbermen adopted the common name, "ponderosa pine," in 1932 in order to distinguish the species in the lumber trade from southern yellow pine. The earlier name, western yellow pine, failed to indicate to wood users that ponderosa pine differs greatly from the hard pines of the South in hardness, density, texture, and most other physical properties. Botannically, ponderosa pine belongs with the "hard pines," but the wood more closely resembles that of the 5-needle or soft pines. In recent years, the name, ponderosa pine, has become almost universally accepted in the literature. However, most earlier references cited in the bibliography use "western yellow pine." A few speak of "pondosa pine" and "bull pine."

The bibliography was compiled primarily from the standpoint of forest management. For example, coverage of wood chemistry and engineering aspects probably are incomplete. In the fields of entomology and pathology, no special attempt was made to find references pertaining to the parasites. Some references to life histories and taxonomy of parasites are included, but search was directed mainly toward articles dealing with the host, ponderosa pine.

References are limited to published material dated prior to October, 1949. Many unpublished manuscripts and typewritten reports were found in the course of this compilation. Although some of these contain valuable information, they were eliminated because they are not generally available to users of the bibliography. It is apparent from the titles that many of the unpublished manuscripts were published later under slightly different titles. Unpublished manuscripts have been card indexed and the cards are filed at the Experiment Station. The cards will be loaned on request if anyone should desire greater completeness.

In the editing of references, uniform standards for presentation were adopted. Abbreviations for names of periodicals, bulletins, books, and

organizations are as recommended in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 337, 1939, "Abbreviations used in the Department of Agriculture for titles of publications," by Carolyn Whitlock. Punctuation and arrangement follow the method used in "Bibliography of Agriculture."

Use of Subject Index

As an aid to readers, an alphabetical subject index is presented at the end of the bibliography. Each article has been listed under at least the subject of greatest emphasis. No article has been indexed under more than three subjects, although some cover a wide field. The index categories are rather broad. For example, material dealing with airplane seeding would be found in "Planting and seeding - direct seeding." Two index categories, "Monographs" and "Handbooks," require special explanation. These classifications include publications which contain material on a great many subjects. Because of the difficulty of indexing the many subjects contained in monographs and handbooks, they are not listed elsewhere. The one handbook and 7 monographs which have been indexed contain much valuable information which should not be overlooked when searching for material.

Acknowledgements

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Two earlier bibliographies on ponderosa pine were of considerable assistance in beginning the compilation. One was prepared by R. H. Weidman, (revised 1930) and the other by Walter H. Meyer, dated 1928.

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